

Gross alpha and beta activities in surface, underground and drinking waters of a high natural radioactivity region of central south Bahia state, Brazil

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Abstract. The levels of gross alpha and beta natural radioactivities in surface, underground and drinking waters consumed by the urban and rural population living in Lagoa Real Uranium Province of central south Bahia state, Brazil were determined in several samples collected from urban public supply of drinking water and, in the rural area, from dug and drilled wells and also from small dams and reservoirs supplied with rainfall. After pre-concentration, the samples were evaporated under an infrared lamp on an inox planchet and subsequently counted on a thin end-window low-background proportional counter, namely Berthold LB 770. Preliminary results show natural radiation levels varying from 0.02 ± 0.001 Bq/L to 0.80 ± 0.04 Bq/L for gross alpha activity and from 0.010 ± 0.006 to 3.0 ± 0.2 Bq/L for gross beta activity. Some values exceed the 2004 WHO recommendation levels that the screening levels for drinking water below which no further action is required are 0,5 Bq/litre for gross alpha activity and 1 Bq/litre for gross beta activity. However, as we are dealing with natural radiation in a well-known high background radiation area, more studies are needed.

1. INTRODUCTION

Natural radioisotopes as ^{40}K and the nuclides from the ^{238}U and ^{232}Th series are the greatest source of internal and external exposure in human beings. External radiation is originated from cosmic rays and terrestrial radiation, while the ingestion and inhalation of natural radionuclides lead to the dosis for internal radiation. Among the radionuclides of terrestrial origin, ^{40}K and the constituents of the ^{238}U and ^{232}Th series enter the human body largely by food and water ingestion [1], being the total exposure per person resulting of the ingestion of radioisotopes of terrestrial origin 0,29 mSv, from which 0,17 mSv due to the ^{40}K and 0,12 mSv due to the radionuclides of the ^{238}U e ^{232}Th series. The ^{238}U represents 99,28% of the natural uranium which is found in the whole Earth's crust in form of uranium ores and in trace amounts in all kinds of rocks and soils [2, 3] whereas the thorium is found in several rocks and soils in a concentration which varies from $8,1 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ to $33 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ [3]. Geographical and geological factors may cause differences among those natural radionuclides concentrations in environmental samples [2]. Uranium concentrations in the soil vary from $1 \mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ to $5 \mu\text{g/g}$ $\mu\text{g.g}^{-1}$ [4] and, to be considered a placer, the uranium field concentration must be 400 to 2,500 times greater than that average concentration [5].

The main emitters of alpha that can be present in potable water are the ^{238}U , ^{234}U , ^{232}Th , ^{226}Ra and ^{210}Po and beta ^{40}K , ^{228}Ra e ^{210}Pb , in different concentrations [6]. The identification and concentration of each radionuclide present in the water requires expensive time-consuming analyses that are many times unnecessary. In general, gross alpha and beta analysis, one of the simplest radioanalytical procedures, is used as the first step as a screening method, for being a very fast, safe and low cost method [7]. In the WHO (World

Health Organization) guidelines for drinking water quality the recommended levels are 0,5 Bq.L⁻¹ for gross alpha and 1 Bq.L⁻¹. If the measured values are above the reference levels, nuclide specific analysis is required [7].

In this work the levels of alpha and beta radioactivity of the waters used by the population resident in the proximities of a high natural radioactivity region of central south Bahia state, Brazil were determined, as the region of interest is rich in uranium ore and the hydric resources sometimes are used without a previous radiation screening.

1.1 Study area

Brazil is the owner of the seventh greatest geological reserve of uranium in the world, with approximately 310 thousand tons. This reserve is distributed among greater placers, for instance Itatiaia, Ceara (142,500 tons), where the mineral is associated with phosphate and ornamental rocks which are economically exploitable; and Lagoa Real, in Bahia (100,770 tons) and other smaller placers like Gandarela, Minas Gerais, where there is gold associated with the uranium, Rio Cristalino, in Pará; and Figueira, Paraná [8, 9]. The Lagoa Real Uranium Province, in the region of Caetite and Lagoa Real, situated in South Central Bahia, is considered the most important monomineralic province of Brazil, discovered in the 1970's from an aerogammametric survey.

The uranium province of Lagoa Real comprehends a very large area of approximately 1200 km², with 34 uranium deposits, and the metamorphic foundation present in the region, named gneissic complex of Lagoa Real, presents structural features where albitites, the carrier rocks of uranium, are found [10]. The study area comprehends the towns of Caetite, Lagoa Real and a small part of the Livramento de Nossa Senhora town, with 102,544 inhabitants [11]. Climate is tropical becoming subdivided in semi-arid and sub humid to dry depending on the town with temperatures ranging from 14.5°C to 33°C [12]. Annual rainfall is roughly 800 mm with two well defined seasons: the humid season, from October to April, with 80% of rain occurrence, and the dry season, from May to September [13].

The urban population that lives in the proximities of the uranium province in the towns of Caetite, Lagoa Real and Livramento uses water from public supply which is treated and distributed. In the rural area water treatment for people's usage is almost inexistent, and due to long dry periods and the intermittence of the rivers in the region, the population obtains water from wells, cisterns, using small weirs, reservoirs and dams which are supplied during the rain [13].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present work, a total of 32 points of superficial, underground and public supply waters in the towns of Caetite, Lagoa Real and Livramento de Nossa Senhora were assessed. Table 1 shows the sampling points characterized by their geographical location and the font of water supply. The rainwaters were collected directly from clay filters, as some locals used to drink that water, instead of well water.

The water samples were collected and stored in 2 L polyethylene recipients and acidified, maintaining the pH < 2. In the laboratory, initially, a volume of 1L was concentrated on a hotplate until 50mL. After, an aliquot of 4mL was pipetted on a 60 mm diameter stainless steel planchet, drying to evaporation under an infrared light. All samples were prepared in triplicate. The samples were measured with a Berthold LB 770-5 10-chambers low background gas flow

proportional detector. Each sample was measured for three cycles of 400 minutes.

The efficiency calibrated system was carried out by using standard solutions from the PNI-IRD program [14]. The average efficiency was 22% for alpha and 42 % for beta.

Table 1. Sampling points of water from several locations in central south Bahia state, Brazil, for gross alpha and beta analysis

Municipality	Sampling Point	Location	Font of water supply
Caetité, BA	1	Urban Zone	public supply
	2	Urban Zone	public supply
	3	Urban Zone	public supply
	4	Urban Zone	public supply
	5	Urban Zone	public supply
	6	Urban Zone	well
	7	Rural Zone (Fazenda Barreiro - Maniaçu)	well
	8	Rural Zone (Fazenda Barreiro - Maniaçu)	water tank
	9	Rural Zone (Fazenda Carambola - Maniaçu)	well
	10	Rural Zone (Fazenda Cercadinho-Maniaçu)	well
	11	Rural Zone (Fazenda Cercadinho-Maniaçu)	rainwater
	12	Rural Zone (Fazenda Gameleira-Maniaçu)	Dam
	13	Rural Zone (Fazenda Gameleira-Maniaçu)	Dam
	14	Rural Zone (Fazenda Gameleira-Maniaçu)	rainwater
	15	Rural Zone	well
	16	Rural Zone	well
	17	Rural Zone (Juazeiro)	well
	18	Rural Zone (Juazeiro)(well
	19	Rural Zone (Juazeiro)	well (filtered water)
	20	Rural Zone (Riacho da vaca)	well
Lagoa Real, BA	21	Rural Zone (Localidade Peixe)	well
	22	Rural Zone	well
	23	Rural Zone (Sao Pedro)	Dam
	24	Rural Zone (Lagoa Grande)	pond
	25	Rural Zone (Lagoa Grande)	well
	26	Rural Zone (Lagoa Grande)	well (filtered water)
	27	Rural Zone (Vila Taperinha de Lagoa Grande)	well
	28	Urban Zone	water before filtration
	29	Urban Zone	well
	30	Urban Zone	public supply
Livramento de Nossa Senhora, BA	31	Rural Zone (São Timóteo)	well
	32	Rural Zone (São Timóteo)	Housing

3. RESULTS

The samples were collected in two runs, the first one, in January 2010, corresponding to the rain season, and the second one in July 2010, corresponding to the dry season.

In the rain season, the total alpha activities concentrations varied from $0,020 \pm 0,001 \text{ Bq.L}^{-1}$ to $0,45 \pm 0,027 \text{ Bq.L}^{-1}$ and the total beta activities concentrations varied from $0,040 \pm 0,003 \text{ Bq.L}^{-1}$ to $1,39 \pm 0,081 \text{ Bq.L}^{-1}$.

In the dry season, the total alpha activities concentrations varied from $0,010 \pm 0,001 \text{ Bq.L}^{-1}$ to $0,57 \pm 0,033 \text{ Bq.L}^{-1}$ and the total beta activities concentrations varied from $0,010 \pm 0,006 \text{ Bq.L}^{-1}$ to $1,63 \pm 0,14 \text{ Bq.L}^{-1}$.

All gross alpha and beta concentrations activities results are presented together in Fig. 1.

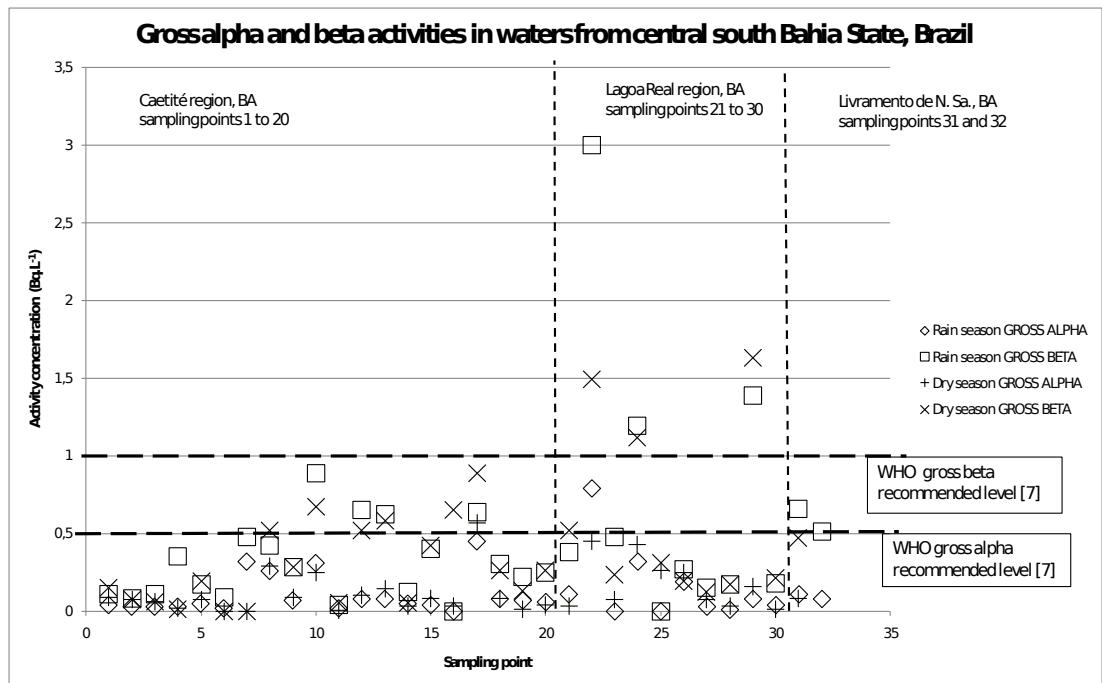


Figure 1 - Gross alpha and beta activities in surface, underground and drinking waters of Caetité, Lagoa Real e Livramento de Nossa Senhora, central south Bahia state, Brazil, separated by regions (Dashed horizontal lines represents the gross alpha and beta WHO recommended levels [7]).

4. CONCLUSIONS

The overall results from Fig.1 show that, for the Caetité and Livramento de Nossa Senhora regions there is no significant difference between the rain and dry seasons. Also, for these two regions, all values are within the WHO recommended limits for both alpha and beta activities.

The Lagoa Real region presents the highest activities concentrations, particularly for the gross beta activities of the sampling points 22, 24 and 28.

For a complete assessment, further uranium concentrations determinations for the same samples will be performed.

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